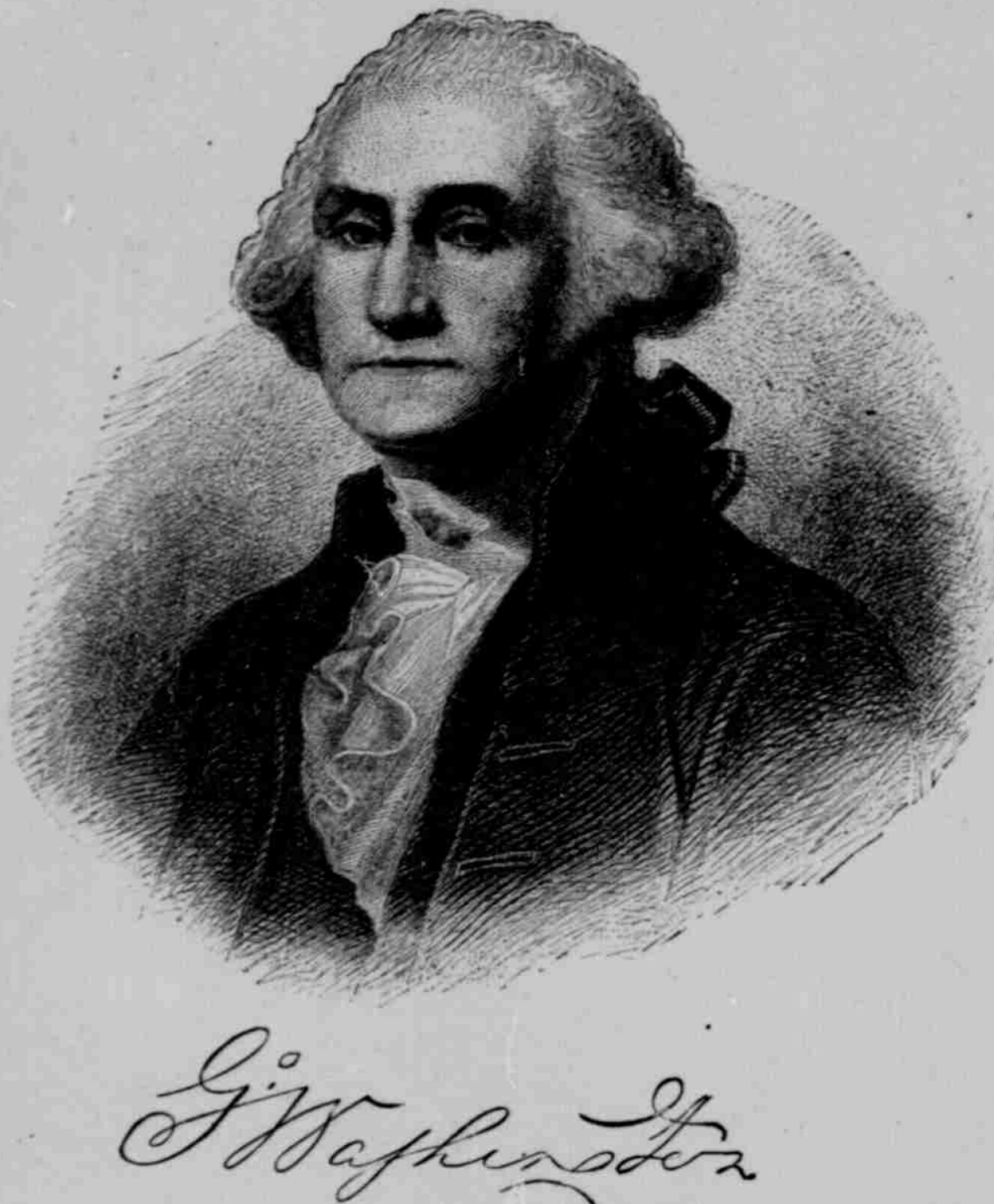


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SUPPLEMENT.



WASHINGTON'S ADMINISTRATION, 1789-1797.

The election of the illustrious Washington to the highest office in the gift of his grateful countrymen was formally announced to him on the 14th of April, 1789. He accepted the office with great reluctance, for he was summoned by his country, whose voice he could never hear but with veneration and love.

As his presence in New York, then the seat of government, was immediately required, he set out from Mount Vernon on the 16th, the second day after he received the notice of his appointment. His journey was a triumphal procession, such as no conqueror could boast. When he approached the several towns the people gathered to see him and greet him as he passed, and in the principal cities his presence was announced by the firing of cannons, ringing of bells, and great display.

He was inaugurated with great pomp in New York City, on April 30, 1789, and after the conclusion of his inaugural address went to St. Paul's Church, where the services were read by the Bishop, and the ceremonies of the day were closed. Tokens of joy were exhibited throughout the city, as on the day of his arrival and in the night the whole place was illuminated and fire-works displayed from every quarter.

The court over which he and "Lady Washington" presided was far more formal and elegant than has ever been maintained since. During his administration the finances of the country were greatly improved by Hamilton. A United States bank and a national mint were established at Philadelphia; a "Whiskey Rebellion" was suppressed in Pennsylvania; Gen. Wayne obtained a final victory over the Ohio

JOHN ADAMS, PRESIDENT, 1797-1801.

John Adams, the second President of the United States, was born Oct. 30, 1735. He was one of the foremost of American patriots, and "by his energy and wisdom did more, perhaps, than any other man, to crystallize the American sentiment in favor of independence." He persuaded Congress to adopt the Declaration, and was its most distinguished signer. After serving as ambassador to France and England, Congress thanked him for the patriotism, perseverance, integrity, and diligence which he displayed. Being elected President as the head of the Federal party, his term of office was greatly disturbed by conflicts with the Anti-Federalists, whose leader, Thomas Jefferson, occupied the position of Vice-President. Difficulties with France nearly induced a war, but were at last settled by a treaty with Napoleon in 1800. The year previous, Congress had passed an alien law which empowered the President to send out of the country, at short notice, any dangerous foreigners, and also a sedition law, which limited the freedom of the press to criticize the government. Both of these laws were so unpopular that they were repealed under the next President and prevented Adams' re-nomination. Other important events during Adams' administration were the removal of the seat of government to Washington and the deaths of Patrick Henry and Washington.

The term of Mr. Adams as President being about to expire, a new election was held. Some of the measures of the administration had proved unpopular, and when the result of the election was ascertained, Mr. Adams was completely in the minority. From the existing clause in the Constitu-

tion, each elector voted for two men, without designating whom he wished to fill the office of President. These votes when counted showed that Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr each had the same number of votes. The choice, therefore, had to be made by the House of Representatives and it was not until the thirty-fifth ballot that the friends of Mr. Jefferson succeeded in electing him, and on the 4th of March, 1801, he was inaugurated.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, 1801-1809.

Jefferson, framers of the Declaration of Independence and the third President of the United States, was born in Virginia, April 2, 1743. He was a leader in the Virginia House of Burgesses, and in 1776 drew up the Declaration of Independence. He was later Governor of Virginia, Minister to France, and Secretary of State under Washington. As a leader of the Anti-Federalist party Jefferson served two terms as President from 1801-1809, and then retired to Monticello, where he spent the rest of his life dispensing hospitality, writing, and

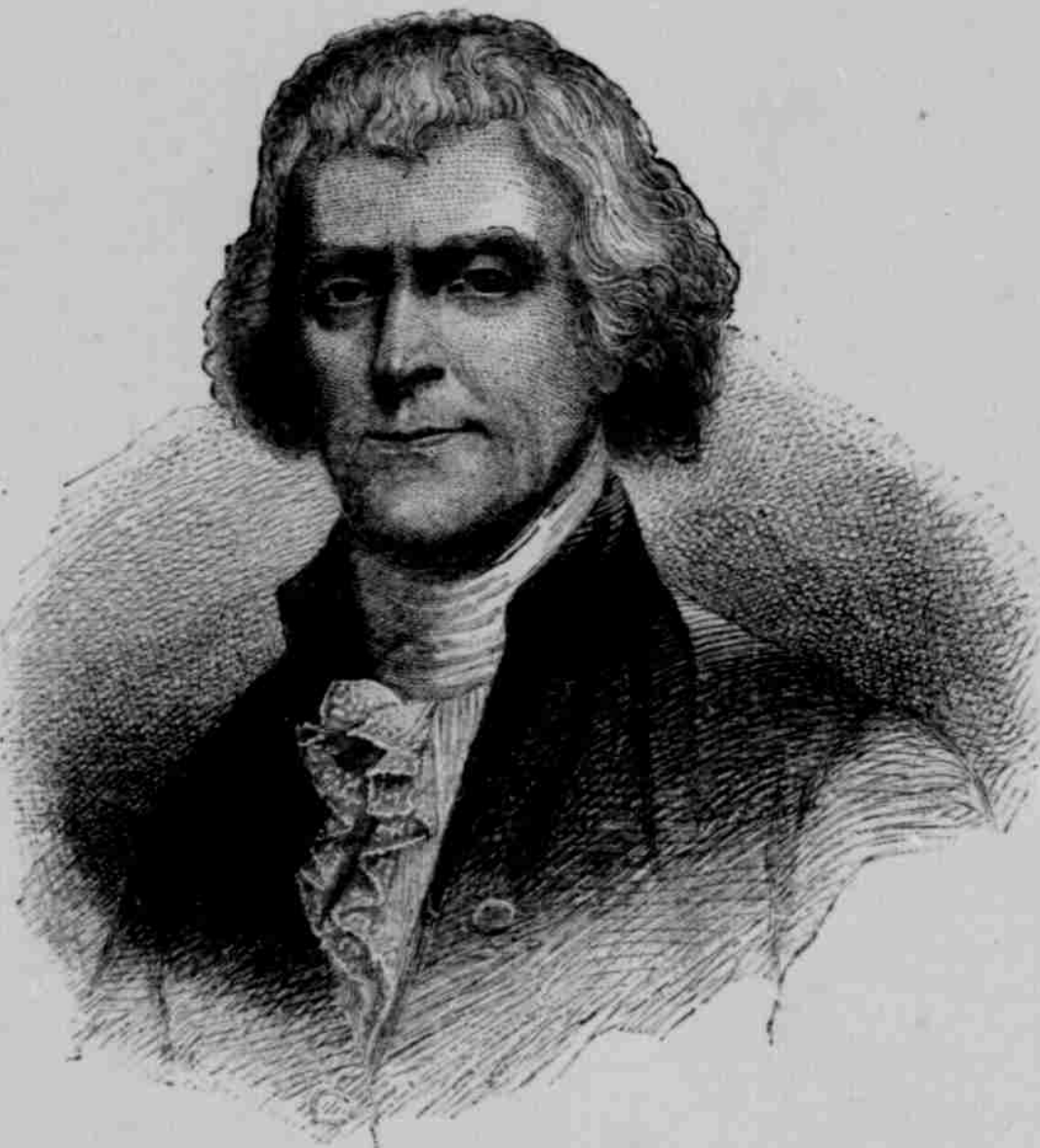
furthering the interests of the University of Virginia, which he founded. By a remarkable coincidence both Jefferson and John Adams died on the 4th of July, 1826, just fifty years from the day on which they signed the Declaration of Independence. Jefferson's last words were: "Is this the Fourth?" and Adams' were thought to be: "Jefferson still lives!"

During the year 1801 a second Census of the United States was completed, showing a population of 3,929,214, an increase of 1,400,000 in ten years. The enormous increase of exports from \$19,000,000 to \$34,000,000, and the corresponding augmentation of the revenue from nearly \$5,000,000 to nearly \$13,000,000, can only be attributed to the liberal institutions of the country, which secured equal privileges to all, and gave free scope to the enterprise and industry of the inhabitants.

The government under Jefferson presented a contrast to the Federal administration which preceded it, in simplicity and an utter absence of pomp and style in public ceremonies. Jefferson, who was the father of the Democratic party (then called

George, Va., March 16, 1751. He graduated at Princeton, N. J., in 1771, and studied law. In 1776 he was a member of the Virginia Convention, and though too modest for an orator, he became one of the most eminent, accomplished and respected of American Statesmen. He did as much as any man, perhaps, to secure the adoption of the Constitution. The early part of his administration was occupied with the English aggressions which led to the war of 1812, and the last part with the war itself. This war continued for two years, at a cost of 30,000 lives and \$100,000,000.

The Indian war, in which General Harrison defeated Tecumseh, the admission of Louisiana in 1812, and of Indiana in 1816, and the burning of Washington by the British—also occurred while Madison was President. "His administration was weakest when the pressure was upon executive discretion, and strongest when its course was dictated by the popular wishes—of which Madison had always a delicate perception." In 1817 he retired to his seat at Montpelier, Va., where he continued to serve his country as a rector of the Univer-



JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, PRESIDENT, 1825-1829.

Republican), greatly reduced the expenses of government, and advocated universal suffrage. The principal events during his administration were the purchase of Louisiana, and the war with the Barbary States, in 1803. In July 1800 occurred the memorable duel between General Hamilton and the Vice-President, Aaron Burr. Certain offensive publications having appeared in one of the journals of the day, Colonel Burr suspected Hamilton of being the author, and, in a letter addressed to him, required his denial or acknowledgment of the fact. Hamilton refused to give either, and Burr challenged him. The challenge was accepted, and Hamilton fell at the first fire. Of great talents, powerful eloquence, and gentlemanly conduct, Hamilton had acquired the universal respect of all the people of the United States; he was the idol of one of the political parties, and his sudden death caused a profound sensation throughout the country.

The exploring expedition to the Columbia River, in 1804; the trial of Burr, and the beginnings of the English aggressions which led to the war of 1812; the "Embargo" of 1807, and the invention of the steamboat.

In 1808, Mr. Jefferson announced his determination to retire from office at the close of his term. James Madison was elected to succeed him. George Clinton being elected Vice-President. After witnessing the inauguration of his successor, Jefferson retired to his seat at Monticello, and passed the remainder of his life in literary pursuits. His death was very remarkable; it occurred on July 4, 1826, while the nation was celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence which he had written.

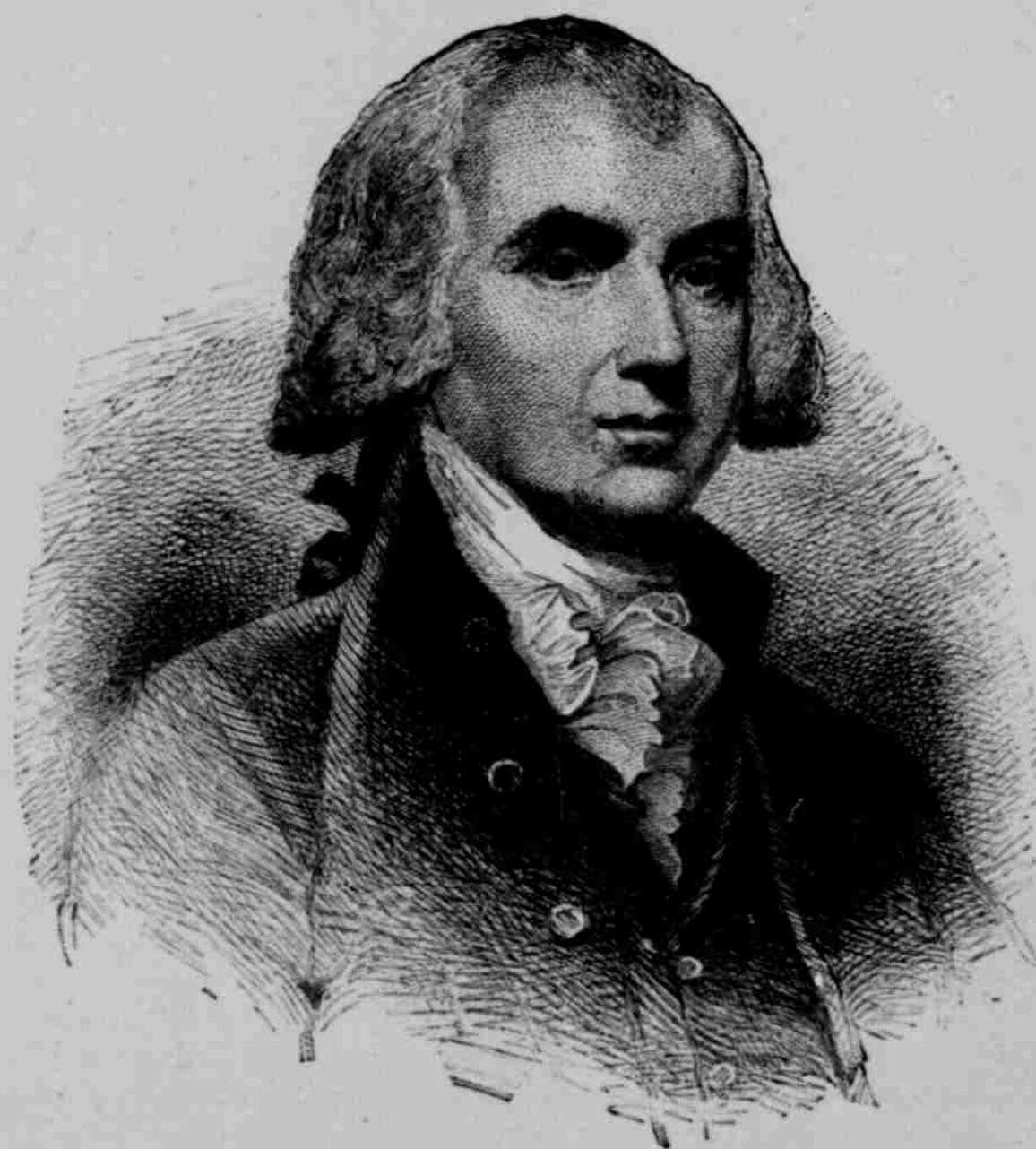
MADISON, PRESIDENT, 1809-1817.

James Madison was the fourth President of the United States, and was born at King

sity of Virginia, and a promoter of agriculture and public improvements. Without being a brilliant man, he was a statesman of eminent ability and purity of character. He died at Montpelier, January 28, 1836.

MONROE, PRESIDENT, 1817-1825.

The fifth President of the United States was James Monroe, born March 28, 1759.



JAMES MADISON

The eight years of his administration were known as the "era of good feeling," because most of the old political disputes were at an end, though the great slavery contest, which was not settled for nearly fifty years, was just then beginning. The principal events of Monroe's administration were the famous Missouri Compromise of 1820; the first settlement of Liberia by Americans in 1821; Lafayette's visit to the United States in 1824, and the admission of five new States to the Union: Mississippi ("Great River") in 1817, Illinois ("The Men") in 1818, Alabama in 1819, Maine in 1820, and Missouri ("Muddy Waters") in 1821.

In the early part of the century many new republics were formed in South America, which had hard struggles to maintain their freedom from European oppression. They aroused the sympathy of the people of the United States, and President Monroe, in his message, declared "that the American continents were thenceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power"; that Europe should never meddle with American affairs; and that the people of the different parts of the continent should govern themselves. This is the famous "Monroe Doctrine," which has since been so often discussed, and especially of late years, with reference to the Panama Canal. It has been called the second Declaration of Independence.

Comes out in his message in thundering tone And says all he wants is to be let alone.

—ANON.
Let them bring all the vassals of Europe in arms; We're a world by ourselves. —R. T. PALMER.

In 1825 he retired to his seat at Oak Hill, London Co., Virginia; but he still continued in the public service. After being twice President, he acted as justice of the peace, a visitor of the University of Virginia, and a member of the State Convention. He died in 1831, like his predecessors, Adams and Jefferson, on July 4th. He was an honorable and able statesman, though not a speaker or a man of brilliant talents.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, PRESIDENT, 1825-1829.

John Quincy Adams, who was born July 11th, 1767, was trained from childhood in the service of his country, having filled several important foreign missions, and been at different times Senator and Secretary of State, before he was elected the sixth President of the United States. But, although he was an upright and able statesman and his administration peaceful, it was not alto-



JAMES MONROE

gether popular, for his political opponents who were defeated at his election did much to harass him, and there were also many troublesome political questions. During his term of office much was done to open the West for settlement, and many public improvements were inaugurated. The great Erie Canal was opened in 1825, and four years later the first steam locomotive was introduced, which was soon followed by many new lines of railroad. As to whether these great public works should be at the expense of the government, or of the separate states, there was great dispute, and also on the tariff question. The country celebrated its fiftieth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1826. Mr. Adams, later in life, served as Member of Congress for seventeen years. On the 26th of November 1846, when leaving Boston to take his seat in Congress, he had an attack of paralysis and was kept away four months; after that he was at his post, but seldom spoke. On the 21st of February 1848, came a second attack, while he was in his seat in the house; he was taken to the speaker's private room, and died on the second day after, his last intelligible words being "This is the last of earth; I am content."

JACKSON, PRESIDENT, 1829-1837.

On the 4th of March, 1829, General Andrew Jackson was installed into his office, John C. Calhoun taking the seat of Vice-President. He was famous as a general, for he possessed decision, energy, forethought, dispatch, and skill; but, with all these great qualities of a military leader, his course as President showed that he was somewhat narrow and violent in his passions. Much anti-slavery excitement was occasioned by the establishment of Garrison's Boston paper, *The Liberator*, which

induced the Georgia Legislature to offer \$5,000 for his head. Other events of this time were the admission of Arkansas in 1836, and of Michigan ("Great Lake") in 1837; two great fires in New York and Washington, and a dreadful plague of Asiatic cholera in 1832.

"Thy holiest aim Was freedom, in the largest sense, despite Misconstrued motives, and unmeasured blame. Above deceit, in purpose, firm and pure." —Lowson's eulogy to Jackson.

Jackson's eight years' administration of the government was neither better nor worse than had preceded. The chief innovation was in the general sweeping of men out of office on account of their party opinions. Up to his time there had been few removals on such ground; but he adopted Gov. Marcy's doctrine that "to the victors belong the spoils of the vanquished."

The leading facts of Jackson's administration were the scandal concerning Mrs. Eaton, whereby the Cabinet was broken up; the veto of the U. S. Bank charter; the removal of the deposits of public money from that bank, and particularly the prompt and complete crushing of the contemplated secession of South Carolina in 1832. This movement was started in opposition to a high tariff, and Jackson himself was opposed to such a tariff; but he gave the South Carolinians to know, in language not to be misunderstood, that while the laws remained unrephealed they should be enforced at all hazards. Before any serious acts had occurred the matter was settled through the influence of Henry Clay and others. During his second term Jackson was engaged in the "bank war." He ordered the Secretary of the Treasury to stop making deposits of public money in the U. S. Bank and its branches. The Cabinet were not favorable to such a policy, and Jackson put William J. Duane at the head of the treasury, but as he declined to do the required service he was displaced, and Roger B. Taney was appointed. Taney obeyed Jackson's order, and in retaliation the Senate refused to confirm his nomination as Secretary. (He was subsequently made Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.) Feeling ran so high in this bank war that the Senate passed a resolution of censure on the president, a proceeding unheard of until then. In 1837 this resolution was by vote expunged from the

VAN BUREN, PRESIDENT, 1837-1841.

Martin Van Buren, the eighth President of the United States, was born December 5, 1782, and became a lawyer and politician before he was of age. Having served as United States Senator and Governor of New York, his native State, he was sent by President Jackson, in 1831, as Minister to England; but after his arrival in that country the Senate refused to confirm his nomination, claiming that as Secretary of State the year previous his course had been unwise. In return for this "party persecution" the Democrats elected him Vice-President in 1832, and so President of the same Senate, and four years later he received the highest vote for President.

The new President was scarcely seated in his chair when the storm, so long collecting itself, burst upon the commercial classes. It was at New Orleans that the first failures of any consequence were declared; then New York followed and the alarm broke out into a panic, and in a few days there was almost universal suspension of cash payments. The mammoth bank of the United States itself bent to the tempest, and imitated the example of the rest. Meanwhile the distress spread, like a pestilence, through the various ramifications of society. Public works, railways and canals were brought to a close; the shipwright and builder dismissed his men; the manufacturer closed his doors; one sentiment pervaded all classes—the anticipation of universal ruin and individual beggary. These troubles and financial distresses led to the famous "sub-treasury scheme," the most important measure of his term of office. It required all public moneys to be kept, not in banks, but in the Treasury at Washington or in sub-treasuries, and forced all banks to secure their operations by depositing funds with the government. In 1837 occurred the Canadian rebellion, and in 1838 the departure of the Wilkes exploring expedition. The Seminole War in Florida and the founding of the Smithsonian Institution were also events of this time.

The influence of the slavery question in politics became virulent at the time, and it was even proposed by a member of the



ANDREW JACKSON

record. The "bank war" closed in 1836-37; the old bank was not re-chartered, and after some time the independent treasury or "sub-treasury" was invented to take its place as a depository of public money.

During Jackson's terms the national debt was entirely paid off, the Indians were removed from Georgia, and nearly all of them from Florida, although enough were left to make the second Seminole war.

General Jackson was born at Waxham Settlement, S. C., March 15, 1767; he died at his farm, "The Hermitage," near Nashville, June 8, 1845.

South Carolina delegation in the House of Representatives that that State should secede from the union. Mr. Van Buren was defeated for a second term in 1840 by the Whig candidate, William H. Harrison. In 1844 his name was proposed for nomination, but Mr. Polk was nominated and elected. In 1848 he accepted the nomination of the Free Soil party, and his candidacy occasioned the election of Gen. Taylor. He now retired from public life; made a tour of Europe 1853-55 and died at his birthplace, Kinderhook, Columbia Co., N. Y., July 24, 1862.

Indians in 1794: new life was given to American industry by the invention of the cotton-gin; and Vermont, Kentucky and Tennessee were admitted to the Union. The first census, which was taken in 1790, showed the population to be nearly 4,000,000.

During the year 1792 General Washington expressed a wish to retire from the cares of government. He had even prepared a farewell address to the people, designed for the occasion of his taking leave of them. He was, however, persuaded to relinquish his design and was a second time chosen President by the unanimous vote of the electors. Washington delivered his memorable farewell address in September, 1796, and enjoined the citizens, with all the tenderness of a father's solicitude, always to preserve "that unity of government which constituted them one people."

In the thy country owns, with grateful pride, Her shield in war, in peace her surest guide; And ages yet unborn, with glad acclaim, Pronounce a Washington's illustrious name.

—ALBION.